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pates our taximeter and that our chocolate-vending machines embody the principle of the Egyptian *περιπατητήριον* and may even be a direct descendant of that device.

The book, in a word, contains much in little space. It does not exhaustively immolate any one subject, but gives of several the kind of pleasing, thoughtful, and authoritative account that only remarkable scholarship can produce.

FRANK EGLESTON ROBBINS

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A Short History of Classical Scholarship. By SIR JOHN EDWIN SANDYS. Cambridge: University Press, 1915. Pp. 455. \$2.25.

For those who cannot afford his three-volume edition, Sir John Sandys has compressed into one useful volume what he regards as the essential contents of 1,692 pages. He adds the names of certain distinguished scholars, such as Lewis Campbell and Ingram Bywater, who were still alive when the unabridged edition was published. Sandys had to make an anthology from his own work, and no anthologist will satisfy every reader by his selections, or, as in this case, by their scope. He has contrived to keep all that made his review of the earlier ages of classical learning useful and instructive, but in the biographies of more modern scholars he often gives us what we could do without, or too ruthlessly cuts down others. I for one do not care to know that Bekker "did not shine in ordinary conversation," though it might have been noteworthy if we could have been told that he was a brilliant talker; or that Scholefield "readily accepted the work of Bentley and Porson." One remembers how Margaret Fuller said she "accepted the Universe" and Carlyle's comment thereon. Dr. Kennedy's opinion of Scholefield's scholarship is quoted at length and he is allotted 14 lines; Felton, another dead name, 16 lines, while Headlam is dealt with in 7; and Lewis Campbell is dismissed in 3 lines, while the importance of his work for the study of Platonic chronology is not mentioned. Perhaps it is frivolous to point out a certain ambiguity in the statement about Christ (p. 341) that "he was capable of examining in archaeology, and of lecturing in ancient philosophy, besides taking an interest in astronomy." Among "things that might have been put differently" I include also the remark about Haupt (p. 337) that Nettleship attended his lectures, and "then learnt for the first time to appreciate the true greatness of Bentley." In his references to famous books Sandys often gives, even in this volume, what amounts to a critical review of them; hence it would not have been too much to ask for a few more words about Lobeck's *Aglaophamus*, and if Ast's Index to Plato was to be allowed only one epithet by way of description, those who have suffered much from its shortcomings would have called it "inadequate" rather than "celebrated." Under the heading "Literary Discoveries" the

Cairo Menander is not mentioned, though we are told that Menander's plays have been found at Oxyrhynchus—which is misleading. Though Sandys gives much information about the fate of MSS and libraries, completeness in this as in other regards was naturally not to be expected in the limitations of this volume. He omits all reference to many adventures of manuscripts no less interesting than those which he records, and there are valuable codices of whose destruction he says nothing. There are scholars who will not assent to the statement that Verrall's work on Euripides "rehabilitated the dramatic reputation" of that poet (p. 404).

It is sometimes worth while, when one is trying to get a correct idea as far as possible of the learned men of Alexandria, to turn from a book like this and observe in a history of mathematics, such as Cajori's, how two totally different reconstructions of the intellectual interests of, say, an Eratosthenes, may be made in perfect good faith, when one historian is making up a mathematician, the other a classical scholar.

Of the 86 illustrations which appeared in the three-volume edition, 25 have been reproduced here; and the spurious portrait of Hemsterhuys has been superseded by the genuine portrait on p. 278.

WILMER CAVE WRIGHT

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L. Annaei Senecae Dialogorum Libri X, XI, XII. Edited by J. D.

DUFF, M.A. Pitt Press Series. Cambridge: University Press, 1915. Pp. lix+312.

It is superfluous to call attention to the well-known merits of Professor Duff's Juvenal, nor is it any more necessary to praise this well-edited volume, containing the *Ad Paulinum*, the *Ad Polybium*, and the *Ad Helviam* of Seneca the philosopher. The latter has helped to fill up a lamentable gap; it adds to a much-needed series of works on the elucidation of a prose writer who has been a great deal discussed by scholars of all ages, and but scantily elucidated. Together with Professor Summers' edition of *Selected Letters*, it forms an indispensable companion to the biography of Waltz and the *Roman Stoicism* of E. V. Arnold.

The reviewer notices a tendency to ignore, except in the case of the text-lucubrations of Madvig and Gertz and a few such books as Furneaux's *Annals of Tacitus*, the existence of such valuable works as that of Waltz, above mentioned, and several others. And in remarking that the *Dialogues* have had no commentary since Ruhkopf in 1797, Mr. Duff overlooks the partial editions of Hurst and Whiting in 1884 and A. P. Ball in 1908. The former contains a commentary on the *Ad Paulinum* and the latter one on the *Ad Polybium*. Again, he might have used, or acknowledged the existence of, such contributions as the excursus of Summers on the *consolatio*, which is prefixed to the notes on *Ep.* 63. But these omissions do not destroy the